SEO. W. MANYLENNY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JONE 19, 1861.

National Taxation.

The New York Times on the authority of a army will require, according to the Times, dition, at least half that sum, so that, with the ordinary expenses of the Government, we may safely put down our national expenses at the rate of \$365,000,000, a year, or \$1,000,000 a day. This estimate, it should be borne in mind, is based upon the present state of affairs, and shows at what an enormous rate our national indebtedness is now accumulating. By another year, if the war goes on, is may be necessary to double or even treble it . It will be observed further, that in the foregoing cal culation, no account is taken of the increased experditures of the State Governments. These are all accumulating debts as rapidly and perhaps more rapidly, in proportion to their means, than the General Government.

It is interesting to note how the Times pro-The ordinary revenue will not, according to the \$50,000,000 a year; but by Imposing a tax on tea, o ffee, and other arrieles of common consumption now admitted duty free, the Times thinks the annual revenue may be raised to \$200,000,000. To show that this is practicable, the example of heavy taxation in European countries, particularly in England, is cited, where the people pay taxes on tea, coffee, and consumption as well as of luxury.

The Times gives tables showing how many sources of income are made available in England, of which our Government pegleon the use. The general results are summed up in the following paragraph which we quote:

at the rate of 6 cents a pound, would have af-forded some five and a half millions of dollars. We append herete an artic The principal of which these yearly sums would be the interest, very nearly represents the probperfectly just and expedient to impose a decided ly advanced duty upon foreign sugars and mo-lasses, of which, in 1860, we imported 7,000,-000 hs, and 31,000,000 of gallous. These are developments of our own revenue system, as to the utility of which there can be no question.

However useful such a system may be made to appear for meeting the wants of the Govern ment, we question whether the people are yes prepared to submit quietly to this operous tax on articles which were once esteemed luxuries, but now take rank among the necessities of dally life. But the foregoing calculations are based upon the fallacious idea that with the increased duty, nearly or quite doubling the cost of the articles named, the consumption would remain the same. It is evident that, if the proposed duties were imposed in the present crippled conmore, and the anticipated revenue diminished in proportion.

from his occupation, might produce a hand-might have been expected

The people of Ohio, as appears by a variety

The Times is a leading Republican organ, and foreshadows in its recommendations in regard to taxation, measures that are intended to be pressed upon the attention of the new Congrees. It will be urged that the necessities of the Government, growing out of the war, are so urgent, that a system of general and heavy taxation, like that adopted in Great Britain, must be resorted to in this country. We allude to these things at this time, that the people may be forewarned.

## The Sandusky Register-A Union Party.

Our cotemporary of the Sandusky Register is very much dissatisfied with the leader of the on of the 7th June, in which we made conions extracts from an article from that paper on the subject of a Union party, and commented on the same according to our convictions of duty. The Register had given evidence of a ber of Googress from that district, to fill the place made varant by the resignation of Jone SHERMAN. It professed a strong desire for a Union party; but, at the same time, claimed that there should be a Republican Congression

The Okie Statesman more than half intimates that Republicans should be placed outside of the protection of law, and in the same breath denies than any part in the war for the defense of the Government and the Uoton! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but ace that, unless the Government and the Uoton were defended, they must be trampled under foot by traitors, the Statesman was the first to bapsize any war that might occur in their defense, a "Black Republican war," and to seen that it must be fought by "Black Republicane" alone! It also justified the South in their resembling, and rebuked its cotemporaries for calling them rabels and traitere! All these things and many more are set down in the flee of the many more are set down in the files of the

will assume, it were impossible to tell.

In the displeasure of the Register at us, it atempts to put this paper in a position we have ied. It may search our files in vain and will not find the war "baptised" as a "Black | Republican War"—no such epithet having ever en used by us. Nor will is find in our columnest any time the declaration that the war must be fought by "Black Republicans alone."

The Ohio Statesman dely the hydrer to the peace. No much "things are set down in our files."

The Statesman consured Mr. Bumanan because he fild not act promptly; and is complainted. ed of Lincoln's halting, besitating policy after. his tuauguration. As to the propriety of his action when he did proceed to put down rebellion we have said nothing; but expressly reserved for another time and a more appropriate occasion

verbal statement made by Gen. Scorr, a week and that allusion to its past conduct; and the or ten days ago, says there are now under arms conduct of its "irrepressible" associates, frets and in the pay of the Government of the United it; but we can assure our Saudusky neighbor States, 220,000 men. The maintenance of this that the day is not far distant when all such politicians as belong to its school will meet \$1,000,000 annually to each regiment, or \$220, with an indignant and burning rebuke from the 000,000 a year. The Navy will require, in adbeen so faultful of mischief, and through which our country has been brought to its present deplorable condition

The State Administration and Cincinnati Journals.

The Commercial and the Press of Cincinnati, are both indulging in very severe comments upon the official conduct of the Governor and his military staff about him at the Capitol There is in the productions of these papers, a bitterness of invective, when speaking of Gov. DENNISON, his Adjuisht and Quarter Master Generals, and oth ers of his military agents, which strikes the observer with surprise, and raises the inquiry, and what to the State of Pennsylvania. If there be not at the bottom of such attacks as we here refer to, something other than the pubposes to meet our increasing national expendi-ture. It must be provided for by a war tariff. We are not the appologist of the State Ad inistration . It is not our business to defend Times, even under the Morrili tariff, exceed ity and indeed there is in our opinion ground for censure in relation to many things connected with the raising, substating and equipping of the troops which we think will, at a proper time and under proper circumstances, call for criticism. censure and condemnation. But while this is true, it is none the less surprising to see the sourse of the Commercial, the Press and other Republican papers, in their inveterate hostility on almost every imported article of general toward the Governor. These papers stood by that functionary until recently, and the Commer cial appeared to be the confidential organ of the State Executive, for the first four or five weeks after the war broke out. There is no reason, that we can see, why that paper and others should now wheel about, and pitch into the State Executive as they are doing. Some are The consumption of tea in the United States, in 1860, was 25 223,377 lbs, which, if taxed at so uncharitable as to suppose that these Republican editors have been disappointed in some sumed 180,903,555 lbs of coffee, which, if taxed at the state of the

We append hereto an article from a late number of the Cincinnati Press, to enable our readers to see what manner of assault is made upon the Governor in his own household:

The Governor of Chic. We do not know that Governor Dennison is at heart a traitor; indeed, for that matter, in respect to heart, we should be unwilling positively to pronouce him anything; but it is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that by his insuffi clent and dilatory policy, and by the offensee against, and the neglects of, the public interest, which he permits, he is producing results, such as traitors strive to accomplish.

Governor Dennison seems to have adopted Mr. Bachanan as his model of an American Executive officer; and it is not greatly exceeding the truth to say, that, if all the Governo of the Northern States had followed his example, no means to save the Republic would have een left us, but the meagre recipe of the Sage of Wheatland," to say our prayers-if we are not already past praying for. Indeed, we do not know but we had bet-

which this article commenced. know but Governor Dennison is at heart a traitor. We do know very well that when these troubles were looming up, and all through the North men were finding out But the Times finds other elements in the through the North men were finding out British revenue system, which is recommends that there was work to be done, Governor Dento the careful study of our legislators, such as the excise, the stamp duty, and the income tax. It thinks that it may be found expedient to impose an excise upon spirits, wine, tobacco, and sugars of home production. A stamp duty on every bank note, promissory note, or contract in writing, and an income tax on the secondary whom he was elected. The General to the careful to be done, Governor Dennison was weakening down into one of the mean feeble and spirities of compromisers. We understand perfectly the frame of mind in which to be done, Governor Dennison was weakening down into one of the mean feeble and spirities of compromisers. We understand perfectly the frame of mind in which to impose an excise upon spirities of compromisers. We understand perfectly the frame of mind in which to impose an excise upon spirities of compromisers. tract in writing, and an income tax on the profirs, wages or income that every farmer, and professional and laboring man might make the one being gives, the other is no more than

pect the people would generally regard it in the Columbia elecumication office, whose business is to know "how not to do it." Toey feel them selves shamed by comparison with every other Northern State. They su pect that the Gover-Northern State. They so pect that the Gover-tor has no neart in this business; and that the perfectly palpable size of omission and commis-sion that have been committed are, in a great measure, to be laid at his personal door.

### Cassins M. Clay.

The diplomats sent abroad by the new Administration seem in a fair way to discredit both it and the country. The Minister to Porugal is discovered to have been a traitor to the Government, and the demand is urgent in the Republican ranks for his immediate dismissel from his post, and his punishment, if he can be

CLAY, of Ky., has, on his way to St. Petersburg, it seems, been guilty of very great indisretions and gross violations of the laws of the United States in relation to embassadore-Those who know Mr. CLAY, and have marked very conclusive character of the insincerity of bis course for a few years past, could hardly its professions, in the recent contest for a mem bave expected anything else from the impetu orly of his character and his lunsoy on the slavery question.

Mr. CLAY, on his route to the Russian Court. stopped at London, and addressed a letter to the Times, reading the people and government al District Convention held in that district, and a Republican nominated and elected in the place of Mr. Suranan. With this fact staring us in the face, we left justified in doubting the almost interest of the Register, and so said on the co-casion referred to. Our remarks appear to be very objectionable to the Register, and among other things, in reply to the Statesman, it says:

The Ohie Statesman more than half intimates that Republicans should be placed outside of the protection of law, and in the same breath denies hem any part in the war for the defense or the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union! And yet, when every man not willfully blind could but see that, unless the Government and the Union. al District Convention held in that district, and of Great Britain a lecture on American affaire,

ertainly not in very good taste in the American Minister, at the great center of European

fashion and politeness! Lollage car go The Journal of this city seems to have gloomy sporehensions about Mr. CLay. It talks in the article which we quote below from its yesterday norning's issue, as though it might be proper to recall Camus before he gets an opportunity to shake the paw of the Russian Hear, for fear of the m'schief he might do, not to the Bear, but stated by the Memphis papers. The state-to the Administration and our country. The ment made to the Washington Star that he was

We fear the Hon C. M. Clay, our

presily lorbids any such public communication from a diplomatic or consular agent.

Mr. Clay's speech at the meeting of Americans in Paris had probably as well remains unspoken.

Onited States District Court, sitting in Phila-delphia, made the following presentment:

delphia, made the following presentment;
To the Hon. John Cadwallader, Judge of the District Court of the Holland States for the Eastern District Court of the Holland States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania:
The Grand Inquest beg leave respectfully so present that they have carefully considered all the bills laid before them by the District Attorney; that they have reported the seame, with their action upon them, to the Caurt; that for two weeks past they have been dilligently and laboriously engaged in the investigation of all beginning the Holland States troops; that a large aumber of witnesses have been examined as touching these ellegations, and that white the most indubitable evidences of the perpetration of frauds have been to carefully concealed, so seedlossly guarded by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury has found it impossible so to separate them as, to be able to present cases which would proterly bring the gully parties under the jurisdiction of this Court.

The first and principal difficulty which present cases which would proterly bring the gully parties under the jurisdiction of this Court.

The first and principal difficulty which present cases are not present cases as an even and the demented can doubt an even and the demented can doubt an even and the present cases which would proterly bring the gully parties under the jurisdiction of this Court.

The first and principal difficulty which present cases which would proterly bring the gully parties under the jurisdiction of this case.

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The first and principal difficulty which pr

On the part of the Grand Jury, they sought in cases occurring through the instrumentality of the State laws and State agencies. The Count, in reply, advised the jury of its peculiar powers and privileges; and, with the view to the protection of the United States from fraud—with an anxiety for the welfare of her soldicra, and a disposition to punish men guilty of a such Crimes, the inquest entered upon the investigation. During its progress, which has necessarily been protracted and tedious, a mass of cestarily been protracted and tedious, a mass of testimony has been heard, though in but a single case was there direct evidence that a worshie sur unwholesome article of diet was supplied the Court. There was, however, no evidence before the jury that such article of diet was consumed by the soldiers after they were mustered into the service of the United States, and without the serv trisdiction of the United States Grand Jury,

One of the last witnesses examined in this in-

this inquest, has completely prostrated every attempt to present the charges in such a form as
would be acceptable to the Court, and bring
them within the acts of Congress referred to by the Court in its several charges to the jary. This inability to bring the offending parties to trial does not, however, relieve the inquest from the duty of specifying some of the particu-lar causes to which, in its opinion, a large pro-portion of these mal-practices are mainly attri-

butable.

Admitting the fact that, to meet a sudden and extraordinary emergency, the Executive of Pennsylvania was called upon by the President of the United States to furnish provisions and of the United States to furnish provisions and equipments for a large body of troops, and that the military organization of the State was not upon such a footing as would emable the State, Executive to comply with this requisite as econ-omically as might have seemed desirable—still this inquest has failed to discover in either the suddenness or magnitude of the requisition anywhich characterized the effort. When men en-tirely incompetent were appointed to take charge of and assist in managing the most important military departments, such a result was

In no case which came to the knowledge of the jary, was there in the Commis-arist or Quartermaster's Department anything in the form of a written contract between the Government agent and the parties furnishing supplies. No evidence was presented to the jury to show that there was any inspector of the provisions This fact applies more particularly to that branch located at Philadelphia.

The requisitions appear to have been made simply as to quantity; quality and price were rarely referred to, and for aught the jury could rarely referred to, and for aught the jury could-learn to the contrary, the orders were filled or not, as suited the disposition of the sellers. Beyond the mere issuing of the requisitions, the acting agents appear to have given the subject no further consideration. If the parties filling the requisitions did not avail themselves of the doors for fraud, thus freely and widely opened, the fault was not with those Government agen-

ly conversant with the business—men who (if not gratuitously) would have given their services not gratuitously) would have given their services to the Government for a fair compensation—this inquest cannot but condemn the policy of appointing to places of such immense importance men so notoriously incompetent for such duties. In the absence of the original samples, and in the already referred to confusion in the accounts, the inquest have found it impossible to trace these gross and palpable francis in supplies to their legitimate sources, but they have evidence of the fact that the purchases, as a general thing, were made, not from first hands, but through jobbers and middlemen, and that but through jobbers and middlemen, and that, in consequence, the prices paid were manifestly higher than the market rates at that sime, or

rules of business governed the transactions.

The inquest giadly closes this detail. It would have been far more pleasant to have recorded the fact, that the soldiers of the Commonwealth had been sent to the field (which ney were first to enter) well and comfortably rowided for; and that the very liberal appropri provided for; and that the very liberal appropriations of money for this purpose had been honestly and judiciously expended. Our duty has thus far been discharged as fully as the limited powers of the inquest would admir. If further special presentments have not been made, the reasons for not making them have been given in the former of the second se

in the former part of the presentment.

The arms supplied by the United States Government to some of the troops from the Frank-

The inquest most respectfully ask to be dis-PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1861.

# etter from Beauregard-He b Faroweis to Charlesten, and gi-his views of the War.

een at Managas Janotion on M

most indubitable evidences of the perpetration of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so its head? None but the demented can doubt of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so its head? None but the demented can doubt of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so its head? None but the demented can doubt of frauds have been so carefully concealed, so its head? None but the demented can doubt of seed allowed by the parties committing them, that the Grand Jury has found it impossible to the several matter to making a proper Contederation when we shall have secured peace.

I remain, dear General, yours, sibcerely, and trust to making a proper Contederation when we shall have secured peace.

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I remain, dear General yours, sib

instructions from the Court in regard to the War It-me from the South-Secretas

We stand as it were in the presence of a por One of the last witnesses examined in this investigation was an accounting officer of the State of Pennsylvania. He testified that no bills for any supplies have yet been paid by the Federal authorities. The propriety of an immediate suspension of the inquisition became apparent to the Grand Jary, and they at once suspended their labors. That a full and searching investigation should be made by some competent tribunal is manifest, but the difficulties by which this jury are surrounded compel them to dismiss this inquiry.

The extreme vagueness of all the information in this direction brought to the notice of this inquest, has completely prostrated every atminority should not wield the will of the manifest, but the motion in this direction brought to the notice of this inquest, has completely prostrated every atminority should not wield the will of the manifest.

feeling.
You see around you soldiers who have left their homes in the far-off South and upon your frontier. The flag they bear over them is to be borne in triumph in the van of battles, while an insulting footnep treads our territory, and will never be dishonored while we have a soldier to bear it, or a citizen to protect it.

MEMPHIS TO BE INVADED .- The war prep tions are rapidly culminating. The next two weeks are pregnant with important events. We may at any hour look for news that will be both true and startling. Memphis will soon be the cynosure of all eyes, as it is now certain that she is to be invaded by the horde of thieves, robbers and assassing in the pay. We understand that a measure bas just resched this city, from St. Louis, admonishing our people of the terview yesterday with a gentleman direct from Cairo, where he had spent several days, and he assures us that a large army will soon be pre-cipitated upon Tennessee. Such a determina-tion is no secret at Cairo. But few of the vol-unteers in Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio will have been called into service. They have been saved for the purpose of invading the soil of Tence-see, and from the concurrent information which we have received during the last two days, we feel assured that within the text tendays a hundred thousand troops will be marching toward Memphis. Let the ecoundreis come! Our brave volunteers are panting to meet them. Tennessee alone is perfectly able to turn back the tide of invasion. We are told of the mysterious cave, in which many footsteps are seen going lo, but none coming out. If the Abolition thieves attempt to make a raid upon the South, there will be many footsteps pointing toward Memphis, but few toward the North, as most of the invaders will be slain by a people who are fighting for their firesides. We unto the poor creatures that shall be dragged into our State for such upholy purposes.—Memphis Avalanche. eel assured that within the text ten days a bun

THAT INVASION .- Two months since we stated That Invasion.—Two months since we stated that the Valley of the Mississippi would be the great battle menud between North and South, that whatever defences might be creeted on its banks, the great river would witness an attempt by our chemies to command and "possess" it from mouth to source, that a blow would be aimed at Memphis, and that the attempt would be made on a scale commensurate with the advantages attendant on its success; and now to-day the verification of our prophety is rendered certain. The attempt will be made within fifteen days, and we warn the citizens of Memphis, of

days, and we warn the citizens of Memphis, of Tennesses, that batteries have been passed before now, and that it behooves us to be ready to meet the invader foot to foot and hand to hand. Don't be descived, reader, the attempt is han they would have been had the ordinary a certainty .- Memphis Argus, 3d.

No Corrow to so North .- General Pillow has issued strict orders that in order to carry out the prohibition to expert notion except from Southern ports, no cotton will be permitted to pass northward out of the State of Tennessee by railroat, nor up the Mississippi, nor down the Tennessee or Cumberland rivers.

Hune By a Mon.—Timothy Hainey, a man of a white face but nigger by nature, was hung by a mob, in Sheiby, in this State, on Friday night, the 10th uit. We presume Mr. Hainey has seen the premised land by this time. We have no sympathy with such mes. Our devil thinks all is well enough when such characters are disposed of in such a way.—North Caralina Whig.

FROM MONTGOMERY. - A couple of Indian From Montonery.—A couple of Indian chiefs arrived in Montgomery on last Wednesday pight, from the Creek nation. They have come bither to consult with President Davis and Congress, in reference to the recognition of their territory as part and parcel of this Confederacy, and also with a view to get several companies accepted. The names of the chiefs are McIntosh and Tidman. They immediately left for Richmond.

The Montgomery Confederations learns that the commissions which have been given to Lieutenants in the Confederate Army, under the age of twenty-one, are to be revoked by the President.

### OHIO UNION LOAN

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION-RE OF THE RINGING FOND,

Antonio Brothers'



HE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTIVE. I ly informed that this Favorite Show will give as EQUESTRIAN DEMONSTRATION

At Columbus, On the Old Show Lot on Broad Street, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, JUNE 17th and 18th, 1861

on and Evening Entertainments will at two o'clock and seven o'clock P. M. TOM OSSORN,
TOM TIPT N,
JERRY WORLAND,
PRASK & GEO MELVILLE,
W. A. D. NAVAN,
SIG. DUVAL,
J. W. PAUL,
With a numerous Corps of Auxiliaries, all under

Whose discipline and tact have signated this class of amusements to a Standard of ELEGANCE, REFINE-MENT and PERFECTION, to which all other Compa-

nies would vainly hope to attale.

ANDY SPRINGER, Agent.

IRISH STEAMSHIP LINE Steam Between Ireland and America.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND GALWAY. The following new and magnificent first-class paddlewheel Stramships compose the above line:
ADRIATIC, 5,888 tons burthen, Capt, J. Mauny (Formerly of the Collins Line.)

HIBERNIA, 4.400 tons burthen, Capt. N. Frowse.
COLUMBIA, 4.400 . R. Leirch.
ANGLIA. 4.400 . R. Michaeleo
PACIFIC, 2000 . I Smire.
PRINCE ALBERT (Screw.)
3,300 . J. WALMER. One of the above ships will leave New York or Boston Marnalely every Tuesday formight, for Galway, carring the government mails, touching at St. Johns

passengers. Anjespersenced Surgeon attached to each ship. HATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class N. Y. or Boston to Galway or Liverpool \$10 Pirst-class. to St John's 35
Third-class, to Galway or Liverpool.
or any town in Ireland, on a Rasiway. — 30
Third-class passengers are liberally sopplied with previsions of the best quality, cooked and served by the servants of the Company.

RETURN TICKETS. Parties wishing to send for their friends from the old country can obtain licests from any town on a railway, is recand, or from the principal cities of England and nece Ireland, or from the principal cities of England and necessard, at very low rates.

Passengers for New York, arriving by the Social stammers, will be forwarded to New York free of charge.

For passage or further information, ap. by to

At the office of the Company, on the Wharf, foot of
Canal street. New York.

BOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

Spri110.05m.

# OPENING OF THE SEASON SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

AT P. ROSE'S. AGAIN OFFER TO THE PUBLIC march 29-dly Cor High and Town sts.

PRICE STITCHED LINES HAN

to match. Barn & EON,

HOZAMBIQUES, BALZORINES, CHALLIS, FOULARD SILKS. ENGLISH BARBGES, LAVELTAS, LAWNS, CALICORS, FORLINS, AND ALL OTHER

New and Fashionable Dress Goods in the most dealrable styles and at very lowers prices. MANTILLASI Of all materials, made in the most stylish manner after

the city. wall decide dall legislate de SON, No. 20 Sinth High street. Summer Under Garments.

Ladles List.E UNDER VESTS.
Ladles Gause Merino do. do.
Gents Slik Drawers and Shirts.
Gents Inch Saute Drawers and Shirts.
Cott on Cott in Course Braves and Cott in Cott in Cott in Course Merico Under Shir s. White Lion Deceration State large Under Shirts.
Superior English Haif Hose.

For sale to great variety and at moderate No. 99 South High street-

Ohio White Sulphur Springs, DELAWARE CO., OHIO. THIS FAVORITE RESORT WILL BE OPEN FOR VISITORS.

June 10, 1861. MILLIES DESIRING BOARDING DURING THE STARON, CAN BE

FOR ROOMS OR INFORMATION. ADDRESS J. A. SWAYNIE.

Lewis Center P. O., Delaware Os., Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICES

MANHOOD. HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. JUST PUBLISHED, ON THE NATURE, THEA MENT AND BADICAL QUEE COF SPERNATORNISA OF Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervounces, In relating treat Self-abos, &c. By Robt. J. Cuttermall, M. D. Sent

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS. these Pills have invariably proved a certain and spendy remody. A single trial will place the Life Pills beyond he reach of competition in the entimation of every pa-

Scacious in all cases of nervous debility, dyspepsis, head sche, the stekness incident to females in delicate health, and every kind of weakness of the digestive organs. For sale by Dr. W. S. MOFFAT, 325, Droadway, N. T. and by all Druggists.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holme, paster of the Pierrepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cinomatt, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-recowned medicine, Mrs.;
Wisslow's Scottline Street for Children Thermine:
"We see an advertisment in your columns of Mrs.
Wisslow's Scottline Street. Now we merer midd a world in favor of a passet medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to may be pour readers that this is no humber of the Mrs. It is prabable one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have tables tan't do better than lay in a supply."

Out? Liydaw

The Advertiser, having been rectored to health in a few recks by a very simple remedy, after having affered sev-iral years with a severe lung affection, and that dread siscense. Consumption—is anxious to make known to his allow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescrip— To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using this same, which they will find a sum Orafor Consumption, Astuna. Beonchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and appear information which beconceives to be invaluable, and he boyes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a bleasing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address.

Raw. EDWARD A. WILDON,
Williamsburgh.

Kings County, New York,



ving the sales of Wheeler & Wilson to be

WANTED; AGENTS TO SELE.
W perager of STATIONERY and JEWELLY, at
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